World Civ The Great War (1914-1919) Name \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*Directions: Use the book on pages 811-814 to answer the questions. You will turn this in for credit.*

Analyze the maps on page 813.

1. Allies:

2. Central Powers:

3. Which front, western or eastern, experienced more of a stalemate and which one was less stable?

4. List 6 battles on the Western front.

5. In which country were the majority of the battles fought?

6. Who was the clear victor on the Eastern front?

“The Fighting”

7. Describe the Trench Warfare on the Western front.

8. Why do you think historians call the western front a giant “meant grinder?”

9. How did the war affect the role of women?

“Empire and War”

10. Give four pieces of evidence to support the proposition that the Great War was indeed a world war.

The Russian Revolution

11. How did Russia’s great losses to Germany affect the Romanovs and Tsar Nicholas II, along with the soldiers and peasants?

Identify:

* The Bolsheviks and their leaders
* Treaty of BrestLitovsk

“The Fall of the Central Powers”

12. What helped “tip the tide” toward the Allies, even with the fall of Russia?

13. What happened to the losers, German and Austria (not that anyone wins in a war)?

“The Peace Settlement and the Impact of the Great War”

14. Describe the treaty signed in Versailles.

15. What role did “self-determination” play in creating new nations and new minorities?

According to the map on 818, list 12 (essentially) new countries that came out of Eastern Europe after WWI and the Treaty of Versailles (and after the Treaty of Lausanne as well)?

What middle-east possessions were mandate of France? Great Britain?

The last paragraph of the section discusses other effects of WWI. Which 3 do you think are most important? Why?